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GEORGE W. SHIFFMAN, Editor.

UNION STATE CONVENTION!

The meeting of the Central Committee of the Union State Convention of Kentucky, that assembled in Louisville on the 15th March, 1862, considered it their duty and right to call another Convention of the State who stand upon and endorse the form adopted by the Union Delegates at the meeting of the Constitutional Convention on the 18th of March last, and who desire to try it out, to be requested to select delegates to a Convention to be held in the fall of 1862, to consider the formation of a State electoral-ticket, and selecting delegates to the Union Conservative National Convention which will be held in the city of Cincinnati on the 15th of July next.

JAMES GUTHRIE, Chairman,
GEORGE D. PRENTISS,
R. E. KELLEY,
GEO. D. DODEN,
HAMILTON POPE.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1862.

The cheering news of the continued success of Gen. Sherman and his progress into the interior of Georgia comes as from official sources, though we have no particulars as to the advance. The possession of Rome, Kingston, and Cassville is of the highest military importance. Kingston is in Cass County, and from it a railroad extends to the Western and Atlantic road, extending twenty miles to Rome. Cassville depot is seven miles south of Kingston, and, fifty-two miles from Atlanta, which will doubtless be Sherman's next objective point, from the line of the Etowah river. This stream is a branch of the Coosa, which later, with the Tallapoosa, forms the Alabama river. Kingston is about 34° 10' north latitude, and 83° west longitude from Washington. Rome formerly possessed an arsenal and iron works, but the machine tools and iron works have been captured, although the Georgia rebels were very faint, and piled odds upon odds that no Federal troops should ever enter their State, still their bomp of caution was well developed and they thought an ounce of prevention better than a ton of cure. Now Rome has fallen. The line of the Etowah river stretches from Rome to the railroad about seven miles below Cassville station; where there are extensive iron works which must have been of great value to the rebels for the supply of that metal. South of this line the country appears by the map to be unimpeded by any mountains, and the only obstruction between it and Atlanta is the Chattochatchee, which crosses the railroad about ten miles above that city. All the roads of Virginia and Tennessee meet at Atlanta. It is the Western terminus of the Georgia road, and roads from Columbus and Montgomery, Alabama, reach there. When Atlanta is in our possession another great link of communication between the east and west of the Confederacy will have been broken.

Gen. Grant's order to-day, on May 21, 1862, General Grant ordered a general assault upon the rebels works at Vicksburg, which, after nine hours' severe fighting, was repelled, with a loss to the Union army of nearly two thousand killed and wounded. But in less than six weeks from the time of this repulse Vicksburg was in our possession, after having been held by the rebels since January, 1861, when the Governor of Mississippi sent artillery to fortify it, and erected a series of forts miles in extent to obstruct the navigation of the Mississippi river. We refer to this incident of the war to show that General Grant pursues his purpose with that determination which always insure success. He has never yet failed the ultimate success of his military operations. It is a fact, however, that Vicksburg was impregnable, and while all the resources of Grant's genius were put in requisition to overcome the natural and artificial strength of the position, the timid were prophesying his failure, and the fault-finding were capiously charging him with unnecessary delay. But when the country was startled with the joyful news that Vicksburg was ours, then all applauded the perseverance and the generalship which had secured the mastery. The breath of popular applause is as variable as "the uncertain glories of an April day" or the shade of the "quivering aspen," but true merit and real genuine work their way to results without being influenced by the shadow of fear or the animating impulse of jealousy; and the animating impulse of Grant, when he wrote, after the sixth day of hard fighting in Virginia, "propose to fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer," is the same determination which fought out the siege of Vicksburg in spite of numerous repulses and many of the untoward accidents of war. He has another enterprise on hand now, and if he does not move to its fulfillment as rapidly as some, who know nothing about his surroundings or his plans, imagine he ought to advance, we think the most perfect confidence may be reposed in him; but, at the same time, the entire nation should realize that it is most unwise to support, strengthen, and reinforce him to the uttermost in his or its cause.

We believe that our military authorities have at last got proper working orders, and that the Lieutenant-General now is endeavoring to execute military plans without the interference of stupid civilians and the parroted censure of vindictive and garrulous old fogies. He has determined to crush the rebellion, and fortunately it has been in his power to demand compliance with all his requests to effect his object. As far back as August, 1861, Col. Marcy, then a New York lawyer, Mr. McClellan to make a positive and unequivocal statement that he would not be compelled to do more than to sustain the administration on the principle. He is in wisdom no match for Shakespeare's fool.

The Senate at Washington is overhauling General Banks. "Poor General Banks!" exclaims a Washington correspondent. "His career in the South was under discussion in the Senate yesterday, and now, resuming his high career of prosperity the conservative policy, he might long since have ended the rebellion?" If for the sake of his country he had stood by General McClellan for his own sake he is standing alone.

General Grant's journals we have intimated to Mr. Lincoln's political friends, though the one quoted last is evidently his personal note, so far as to oppose his aspirations for the Balfour nomination. Between the Republican doctors who shall decide?

A republican journal in the city of Washington says:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—At 8 A.M. on Friday, June 28, 1862, General Grant ordered a general assault upon the rebel works at Vicksburg, which, after nine hours' severe fighting, was repelled, with a loss to the Union army of nearly two thousand killed and wounded. But in less than six weeks from the time of this repulse Vicksburg was in our possession, after having been held by the rebels since January, 1861, when the Governor of Mississippi sent artillery to fortify it, and erected a series of forts miles in extent to obstruct the navigation of the Mississippi river. We refer to this incident of the war to show that General Grant pursues his purpose with that determination which always insure success. He has never yet failed the ultimate success of his military operations. It is a fact, however, that Vicksburg was impregnable, and while all the resources of Grant's genius were put in requisition to overcome the natural and artificial strength of the position, the timid were prophesying his failure, and the fault-finding were capiously charging him with unnecessary delay. But when the country was startled with the joyful news that Vicksburg was ours, then all applauded the perseverance and the generalship which had secured the mastery. The breath of popular applause is as variable as "the uncertain glories of an April day" or the shade of the "quivering aspen," but true merit and real genuine work their way to results without being influenced by the shadow of fear or the animating impulse of jealousy; and the animating impulse of Grant, when he wrote, after the sixth day of hard fighting in Virginia, "propose to fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer," is the same determination which fought out the siege of Vicksburg in spite of numerous repulses and many of the untoward accidents of war. He has another enterprise on hand now, and if he does not move to its fulfillment as rapidly as some, who know nothing about his surroundings or his plans, imagine he ought to advance, we think the most perfect confidence may be reposed in him; but, at the same time, the entire nation should realize that it is most unwise to support, strengthen, and reinforce him to the uttermost in his or its cause."

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It is clear that it takes every man in the country, all will go to sustain them to the death and destroy the enemy. Grant has set his strong, impetuous, and impulsive face; and he must be supported, strength-

he has broken down the fox and gained the victory. He who thinks now of defeat or retreat is not worthy of the name of American. There is no room for us out of this contest in Virginia, but victory is certain. The rebels are beaten, let the confederates—men who are not the brand of cowards and impotence—receive the brand of cowardice and impotence. Whatever General Grant wants, it must be done, and if another army is sent to carry it out, it will be done, but the rebels are not the brand of cowards and impotence—they are the brand of cowards and impotence.

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